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enteh to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Case of the Submerged Chief Magistrate. We have received several communications asking THE SUN'S opinion of

Mr. Rooseville's recent voyage in the Plunger. Among those correspondents whose tone is not flippant is "B. F. H." of New Rochelle. He says: "I know that President BOOSEVELT has the

reputation of being impulsive, but when I read in THE SUN that he took a diverin the submarine boat, I was both surprised and disappointed, for this was no matter of impulse, but must have been the result of deliberation. "What valid excuse can there be for his

voluntarily risking his life in such a dangerous experiment? Perhaps I exaggerate the danger, but it would seem that the present development of the submarine boat does not warrant any one in taking such risk without such good reason as a compelling sense of duty, which certainly did not pertain in this case.

" And what about the President's duty to the great party which elected him, and the many important and vital interests of the nation, which all who have studied and admired him as I have will, I think, concede he has ably and wisely handled thus far-so ably that there must be comparatively few who would not regard his death at the present time as a great national misfortune?

" It would be interesting to know what THE SUN thinks about this incident. It does seem to me that if the Plunger, for any reason, had not come to the surface again, the consequences mightshave

Another correspondent, Mr. C. A. HAMILTON of New York, asks:

" Is it any more dangerous for our Chief Magistrate to take a trip in an airship than for him to go down to the bottom of the ocean in a subma-

" Will THE SUN please enlighten its readers as to the difference in the danger to human life between a trip in an airship and a plunge into the depths of the ocean in a submarine boat?

As President ROOSEVELT is likely to take trip in an airship some time, it seems to me that THE SUN should enlighten him as to the limits of the risk he would take on his life by making such a fourney."

We do not regard it as probable that Mr. ROOSEVELT, while President of the United States, will undertake a journey in an airship. If the opportunity offered, and the adventure seemed attractive to his fearless spirit of enterprise, he would doubtless be deterred not less by a sense of official propriety than by consideration for the feelings of the millions who would view the excursion as the foolish risking of an exceedingly valuable life. It is a mistake to suppose that utter recklessness is an element of Mr. Roosevent's personal courage. Like most really brave men, he has the clear perception of the difference bestate of experimental aeronautics, there is no service which the President could imagine he was rendering to his country by an ascent in a balloon.

On the other hand, we do the President the justice to believe that a much higher motive than the gratification of personal curiosity or the love of adventure impelled him to go down in the Plunger. The submarine naval service is to be an important branch of the military establishment of which Mr. ROOSE-VELT is the Commander-in-Chief. Actual experience of the capabilities of one of the submarines must have seemed to him a most desirable addition to his theoretical knowledge of the efficiency of this weapon of war. Furthermore, nothing that he or any other American could have said or done was so directly calculated to inspire confidence in the hearts of those whose professional duty it will be to navigate and perhaps to fight war vessels of the Plunger class.

There is no denying that recent tragedies in both the English and French submarine service have tended to impair the morale which is indispensable to the successful operation of these boats. The President, as President, saw a chance to strengthen the confidence of officers and men, and, not as Mr. ROOSEVELT but as President ROOSEVELT, he took the perconal risk for the sake of the public illustration and example.

We cannot doubt that Mr. ROOSEVELT wanted to go down in the Plunger. It is quite another thing to assume that he went down merely because he wanted to, and for no other reason; or that his other reason was not sufficient in his estimation to counterbalance the more or less remote danger to the life of the Chief Magistrate which the adventure involved.

## The North Pacific Cable.

Seward, Alaska, has just been brought into communication with the world by the cable which Major GLASSFORD of the Signal Corps brought to shore and connected on August 7. This makes the sum of the Government's Alaskan cable amount to 2,300 miles. To the submarine service must be added many hundred miles of land wire stretched from Valdez to Eagle City, on the boundary between Alaska and Canada's Yukon Territory, and branching off at Ketchumstock down the valleys of the Goodpaster, Tanana and Yukon Rivers to St. Michael. To the sea and land service must be added the service of the air, the 107 miles served by the wireless system between St. Michael and Nome. All this work has been done by the activity of Gen. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer of the Army. One can scarcely blame the burghers of Seward for the hearty irreverence of their first message out of are a public trust. Under laws framed like a thousand of brick upon the cor-

their remote seclusion, in which they say, "Thank Gop and GREELY!" Seward, a name worthy to be recorded

on Alaskan soil, is so new that it does not appear on charts so recent as those of the Century Atlas of 1902. It is built at the head of Resurrection Bay, on the southeast face of the Kenai Peninsula On the day that the cable was brought ashore its weekly newspaper became a daily, with the promise that, though less elaborate in detail than in Seattle, Chicago and New York, no important occurrence in the world's news will pass unchronicled in Seward. From our remarkably prompt contemporary, the Gateway, we learn that Seward is now the tidewater terminus of Alaska's first railroad to the interior, and that it intends to become the metropolis of the great northwestern territory.

These remote metropolitans welcomed the cable by giving a banquet to Major GLASSFORD and his fellow workers at the Kenai Club. At this dinner it was made known that it is planned by Gen. GREELY to advance the cable to Dutch Harbor, on the island of Unalaska, and, in case the navy decides to fix its northern Pacific base on Kyska Island, to extend the service as far as that remote outpost of the westernmost Aleutians.

As the cathlesis opened by the Government for the transmission of commercial business, it is expected that the Japanese will lay the comparatively short link from their northern telegraph post to Kyska, thus completing a transpacific submarine line far shorter than that recently put in operation between San Francisco and Manila by way of Hawali.

### Our Public Domain.

Att the meeting of the National Irrigation Congress held in Portland, Ore., a few days ago, Mr. JAMES J. HILL attacked our public land laws and called attention to a system which, beyond any question; demands correction. He said:

"The need of more land spaces for the home builders is greated by the rapid settlement of the country and precipitated and aggravated by the asane policy of land laws, which tend toward the exhaustion of the public domain bythe land mononolist and speculator. Except in a few selected spots, where the influence of the railroad companies as colonizers has been exercised to secure actual settlement on their lands, the influx of actua cultivators is so small as secarcely to be reckoned

Mr. HILL and President ROOSEVELT are a long way apart on the question of Government regulation of railway rates, but they are in full and complete harmony respecting the need for a thorough revision of our land laws. In a communication submitted to Congress, under date of February 13, 1905, with a partial report of the Public Lands Commission which was appointed October 22, 1903, Mr. ROOSEVELT said:

" Liam in full sympathy withithe general conclustone of the commission in substance and in es sence. The existing conditions, as set forth in this report, seem to require a radical revision of most of the laws affecting the public domain, if we are to secure the best possible use of the remaining public lands by actual home makers."

Thereonchisions with which the Prest. dent agrees so fully are, briefly, that our present land laws are antiquated and utterly unsuited to present conditions, and that their continuance can result only in serious loss and injury to the nation.

The report of the commission states that the total area of the public lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. was originally 1,441,436,160 acres. Of tween the risk that serves a useful purthis on June 30, 1904, only 473,836,402 pose and mere bravado. In the present acres, or about one-third of the original area, remained as property of the nation. The financial loss to the country under the operation of the present laws in comparison with that which might and should be done under new laws, finds illustration in an experience referred to in the report of the commis-

In December, 1903, standing timber on 175.883 acres of land in the ceded portion of the Chippewa Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, was sold for \$2,650,-903, or at the rate of \$15.06 per acre. This covered only the timber, and the title to the land remained with the Government. Had this land been disposed of in the customary manner, under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878, the land. timber and all would have brought \$2.50 per acre, or \$439,707, with title to the land transferred to the purchaser. By the system employed in the case, the Government obtained more than two and a quarter millions of dollars, and still owns the land. The commission recommends with emphasis the repeal of the timber and stone act.

The precise nature of large areas of the public domain is known only in a general way. The report says that "the agricultural possibilities of the remaining public lands are as yet almost unknown Lands which a generation ago, or even a decade ago, were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops either with or without irrigation." The commission declares that until it can be definitely ascertained that any given area of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development the title to that land should remain in the central Government in trust for the future settler." This would prevent the speculative absorption of large areas which may be rendered fertile and valuable under the reclamation act.

The public domain problem is huge and complicated. The glaring faults of the present system find illustration in the legal proceedings in the Federal Courts in California against BENSON, HYDE, DIMOND and others, for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the matter of forest land reserves, and in the more recent proceedings of the Interior Department against MITCHELL, HER-MANN, WILLIAMSON, HALL, FRANKLIN and some sixty others on similar charges. By what conceivable process is it possible for one group of men to acquire honestly the title to a domain aggregating 14.539,200 acres of Government land? Yet this area, equal to three times that of the State of New Jersey, or one-half that of the State of New York, is claimed by a few men who have an office in San

Francisco. Public lands as well as public office before their potential value was at all realized they have become the spoils of private graft.

It is high time that our land laws were revised in the interest of the country and for the proper conservation of areas which should some day make homes for millions of our rapidly increasing population.

Gen. Jones on Election Reform.

Several months ago the legislative committee of the Utica Chamber of Commerce made a report to that body urging numerous changes in the laws under which primary elections are conducted in this State. The chamber, favorably impressed with the conclusions of its committee, published the report and submitted it in the form of a circular to a number of prominent residents of the State, requesting their cooperation in an effort to have the suggestions embodied in a statute. Among those whose assistance was asked was Gen. EDWARD FRANC JONES-"He Pays the Freight"ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York, ex-member of the Massachusetts Legislature, the man who commanded the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers on their trip to Washington in 1861.

Gen. Jones is too old and too wise to expect the world, or even a small corner of it, to be reformed by legislation. However, he replied to the Chamber of Commerce politely, declaring that while he did not believe the millennium to be close at hand he was willing to do what he could to hasten its coming. Personally, Gen. JONES said that he thought "a large majority of professional politicians do not desire an honest expression of the will of the people. On his own account he had a plan for the purification of politics, which he outlined in these words:

" Although not within the province of your question, permit me to express a view in relation to our elective system which I have long entertained The army of petty political workers to protect the purity of the ballot box should be dishanded. The object of their existence is to find a means of paying these political partisans, camp followers as it were, for their work, which had better be left

" I would do away entirely with our present res istry system. I would prepare an oath to be taken by every man proposing to vote as to his name. age, residence, &c., to be signed and sworn to before casting his ballot. I would protect this by the penalty of forgery rigidly enforced. A reward of \$100 should be offered for convicting evidence. think that such a law would effect a cure.

"Our first election under the provisions might possibly seem like a failure, but our prisons overdowing with perjurers, brought there by the liberal reward offered for evidence, would be an effective warning, and illegal voting would be practically done away with.

Gen. JONES is in his seventy-eighth year. His life has been an active one, and during his career as business man, manufacturer, soldier, politician and author he has seen many things. His estimate of the number of perjurers and informers in New York is not likely to puff with pride the breast of any son of the Empire State, but Gen. JONES is probably willing to defend it against denials. His plan has the merits of simplicity and directness, and, if for no other reason, is interesting as the settled opinion of a man whose experience entitles him to an attentive audience when he speaks on public questions.

## Trade on the Juba River.

The Daily Consular and Trade Reports quotes "an interesting article on trade opportunities in East Africa" from the Engineering Times of London. P. JOLLY, who, having lived in the region for nine years, knows all about the vast commerce of the great Julia basin. He arges British manufacturers to take advantage, "in systematic manner," of the "immense openings for trade" in that area. The natives want "iron, copper and brass ware, building material, coals, agricultural implements and many other articles."

In view of the fact that the Negus of Abvasinia, a near neighbor of the dwellers on the banks of the Juba, has recently flung wide open his commercial gates to the surplus products of the United States, it occurs to us to ask why we may not kill two birds with one stone and combine our Abyssinian commerce with that of the Juba River. It is true that our sales to MENELIK'S subjects last year are included in the \$19.661 which we sold to "all other Africa." but that is no reason why we should not also participate in the Juba River trads.

When it gets here, the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, which is not far from Kismayu, the seaport city of the Juba, may be able to throw some light on this important subject. Meanwhile there are a few opportunities nearer home.

## A Georgia Launching.

The people were at the Rockmart depot" to meet him Saturday. The Craig-Cowhan band, "one of the best in the State," pumped its most conscientious wind and blew its loudest fanfares as he got off the car. As he walked-good, democratic, plain citizen-from the station to the hotel he "was greeted," as the Hon. MILT SAUL tells us, "by hearty cheers." At 11 A. M. he was escorted to "a beautiful grove," himself more beautiful.

"The crowd," as we learn from Mr. SAUL, "was packed about the grove like they used to be packed in the old campaign days, the only difference being that this crowd was unanimous." All crowds in Georgia are of one mind as to the Hon. HOKE SMITH, who, as one of his supporters puts it, "has no ambition for the office, but is seeking to be elected in compliance with the almost universal desire of the people."

Millions of people from the counties of Polk. Bartow and Paulding were at the grove. Colonel EVERETT, sometime a Representative in Congress and at all times the first of living Cracker orators, introduced Mr. SMITH in a masterpiece five minutes long. Beginning with the day when 'old Mother Earth was thrown into infinite space by the hand of Omnipotence," the Colonel sat "in the insatiate lap of commerce," made brief, graceful reference to SOLOMON, CROSUS and LAZARUS, and came down

porations, "charged with not only transcending delegated authority, but with treasonable designs upon the creative power itself." He then gave this deserved "tribute" to the place, the occasion and the honored guests:

"The citizens of this beautiful and progressiv

little city, an important factor in the make up of

the grandest county of the grandest State of the

grandest republic on the footstool of Omnipotence

have invited several of Georgia's most distin-

guished citizens to present their views on the

Then in the grandest style, the grand-

est orator of the grandest little city

of the grandest county of the grandest

State of the grandest republic intro-

duced the grandest man on the footstool:

"Among those present we are pleased to recog-

nise one who has distinguished himself in what-

ever endeavor undertaken. Whether in the field

of literature, journalism, finance, law, diplomacy or

the forum, he stands to day the peer of any citizen

nvitingly before him.

the railroads.

Plimsoll's mark.

in the never fallow field of Massachusetts

Demograt. He is a member of the Demo

oratio State Committee in Massachusette

vention on Oct. 7, probably, but not cer-

tainly, in Fancuil Hall. This detail dis-

posed of, and JOSIAH QUINCY having been

candidate for reelection; Mr. Toomer of

JOHN H. MONAMER be indorsed for Gov-

the presence of QUINCY, the pacificator,

and in the absence of MILES, the warrior

candidate; and in total disregard of the

feelings of the supporters of THATER.

future candidates for the Democratic nomi-

MCNAMES may have every political

quality desirable in a candidate; but the

abrupt projection of his name into a har-

monious conference by Toomer richly in-

was sternly voted down by an overwhelm-

ing majority; and a dignified and decorous

adjournment was taken by the members

McNames mentioned when Miles is

SUNFLOWER IS A FLOWER.

Marshall, J., of Missouri's Supreme Court

Has Decided It Is Not a Weed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to

our question, "is a sunflower a weed or a lower?" "a higher tribunal in Missouri,"

In City of St. Louis vs. Galt (1903) 179 Mo. 8, the defendant Galt was proceeded against,

maintain on any such lot any growth of weed

guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con

The heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close:
As the sunflower turns to her god when he sets
The same look that she turned when he rose."

All of which is respectfully submitted.
L. W. McCandless.
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 26.

Wind from the East that hither blows

What is the message you bring to us When day is done?

Straight from the Gardens of the Blest,

What your refrain, indeed, but Peace? Fresh from vales that invite to rest

Bring not the wild Bellona's note— Note full of death and war's alarms— Let not thy wings be spread to float

Bring not from that far realm of dawn

In mad affright!

To lighten the paths of them that grope

And all be well

Bring to our ears the note of Peace And sound it clear as the matin beil. That men may know that war shall cease

The clash of arms

The blest birth land of the new born light, The walls of souls into battle drawn

Take thy note from the smile of Hope That comes each morn with the first faint ray

JOHN KUNDRICK BANGS

d from the home of the rising sun.

And give surcease?

onceal fithy deposits."

nal in this State, has given the answer.

nation for Governort

of the ruffled committee.

willing!

honor and pleasure to present."

various conflicting interests confronting us."

A Physician's Denial of Its Adequacy to Explain Epidemics of Disease.

THE GERM THEORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While medicine can nover become mathematically exact as a concrete science, its principles of accumulated experience make it practically accurate. Errors have been committed in its name, and one of the most disastrous of science, is now forced on it by the unwarranted pretensions of the germ theory of lisease. I do not wish to be misundersto o in this statement. I firmly believe that in its legitimate sphere this theory has been of benefit to medicine, but when it attempts to step beyond its boundaries and assume that which is in clear contradistinction to well esit is about time to enter a respectful protest One of its latest assumptions is, "No mosquito no yellow fever." Stripped of all its frescos transmitted exclusively by mosquitoes t healthy people, and that the only safeguard against this disease is protection against the

That yellow fever has been transmitted in of our grand old Commonwealth. Having easily this way is in all probability true, although the experiments demonstrating this were permarched to the forefront of the profession of law. having successfully performed the duties of the haps not entirely flawless. But granting their integrity, they at best only show that most varied and difficult portfolio of the national Cabinet, he returned to his adopted city and has such transmission may take place. Whether this possibility applies to one-thousandth or to nine hundred and ninety-nine thoubeen incessant in his efforts to ameliorate the school facilities of every poor boy and girl within its sandths of the number infected in a given " This, my countrymen, is his crowning achieveepidemic remains a mystery as much as ever. so far as the experiments show; and yet on the strength of this uncertain basis all the ment, and is 'as bread cast upon the waters, that shall be gathered after many days,' but, in comwell tried and effective preventive measures are to be discarded, and the fate of thousands parison with those that await him, the honors already attained are as 'a few pebbles from the of lives and millions of property are to be staked on a laboratory product, which, to beach, while the great cosan of preferment lies say the least, has not yet endured the crucial est of an extended practical trial.

" I refer, fellow citizens, to the Hon. HORE SMITTE The following well authenticated medical of the county of Pulton, whom I now have the are other and perhaps more important fac The launching of Mr. SMITH was acors in the propagation of Fellow fever than mosquitoes. companied with "vociferous cheers."

Puring the Memphis epidemic of 1878 over That grand craft proceeded to sail into a thousand refugees were placed in Camp Joe Williams, close to that city. Every article of clothing, bedding, &c. brought to It was a great week in "launching camp by them was burned. A number who had been infected before leaving the city circles." At Rockmart the Hoke Smith was launched on the ocean of preferdeveloped the fever in the hospital of the camp, but these infected neither their well ment. At Toledo the Burgomaster of follow refruees nor the people who visited Atlanta was reported as laden beyond employed in the camp, after nursing fifteen r twenty patients in all stages of the fever, An adventurous and intrepld partizan pelieving themselves immune, and having little to do, went to Memphis to work for higher wages, but failing in this they returned politics is D. H. TOOMEY of Springfield. Four died in the hospital of the camp with fever, and the other was found dead on his way back. The others remained well during the epidemic (seventy-two days) and nursed which assembled in Boston on Thursday and decided to hold the nominating con-

and buried their comrades.

The only person who had yellow fever at Cowington, Tenn., in 1878 was the postmaser, who opened a heavy mail detained in the Memphis post office. He died three days

eard from on the state of the Union and the refusal of Governor DougLas to be a On Sept. 14, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. B. fled from Edwards, Miss., where yellow fever prevailed, to their home, seven miles away. Here they met Mr. and Mrs. H. and three servants. Mr. B. took yellow fever Sept. Springfield offered a resolution. It was that ernor. McNames for Governor! This in 15, died Sept. 17 and was buried the same ay. Everything in his room was destroyed, the room was closed up and sulfur was Mrs. B. destroyed all her ciothing except a GASTON and the other past; present or cashmere shawl, which was placed in the garret near the eaves. On Oct. 5 Mr. H. the shawl, threw it down stairs, and called for some one to take it outdoors. Mrs. H. and Mrs. B. removed it. Two days afterward Mrs. H. sickened of yellow fever, vited the severe rebuke it received. It

that the owner, lessee or occupant of any lot of ground in the city "who shall allow or viction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100; and (second) that the word weeds' as used herein shall be held to include all rank vegetable growth which exhale unpleasant and noxious odors, and also high and rank vegetable growth that may conceal filthy deposits."

The proof at the trial showed that defendant had on his lot "weeds." " from four to five feet high, and about one-third were sunflowers." The defendant, on appeal, raised the point, among others, that this proof was not sufficient to sustain a conviction under the ordinance. But the conviction under the ordinance. But the conviction was on review sustained by the Supreme Court under this proof, not apparently on the ground that a sunflower was a weed, but on the ground that a conceding a sunflower to be no weed, nevertheless since the defendant's growth consisted of only one-third sunflowers, with the remainder unquestionably weeds, the vegetable growth as a whole was within the inhibition of the ordinance. Far from holding a sunflower to be a weed, however, the Court, after a full discussion of what constitutes a "weed," indicated, in the following flight, by Marshall, J. d. c. 15), the view that a sunflower is anything but a weed:

But with truly rural instincts, and with a commendable and lively recollection of his boyhood days and tastes, the defendant eloquently objects to the sufficiency of the evidence to convict him of wrongdoing, because, he says, the evidence shows that one-third of the weeds on his lot were sunflowers—the emblematic flowr of our sister State, Hansas, "the queen of our mother's garden," the flower that has been immortalized by Moore in the lines:

"The heart that has truly loved never forgets, The proof at the trial showed that defend-

one day later Mr. II., and four days later Mrs. B. contracted it. Ten days subsequently two of the servants were stacked low fever incidents are found in finedical literature, but space forbids their quotation.

That which is true of the presumptuous-ness of the germ theory in yellow fever is also true of its stitude in pulmonary consumptions may be produced in lower animals by incoulating them with the tubercle bacility, this disease must arise through contagion. This dictum is accepted in spite of the well known fact that it is considered in spite of the well known fact that it is consumption may be produced in spite of the well known fact that it is considered in spite of the well known fact that it is considered in spite of the well known fact that it is considered in spite of the well known fact that it is consumption and the spite of the well known fact that it is consumption of the spite of the As the sunflower turns to her god when he sets. The same look that she turned when he rose."

If, in the exercise of the police power conferred upon the city by the State, the city has offended against the poetic, the esthetic or the rustic tastes of the defendant, or has blurred, in even the smallest degree, his memory of his happy boyhood days, then the court should closely scratinize the act of the city, and protect the rights of the defendant, being therein restrained only by a proper observance of the principles that underlie the wholesome doctrine of "sic uters two ut alienum non ladas." A critical analysis of the evidence, however, falls to convince the impartial mind that either the ordinance or the evidence was leveled at the famous, emblematic flower, which is so sacred to the defendant. The offense proved would be just the same if the sunflowers be eliminated from consideration, and if the defendant had obeyed the notice from the Health Commissioner by cutting the weeds and leaving the sunflowers, he would, probably, not have been proceeded against: or, at any rate, would not have been the appellant in this case.

All of which is respectivity submitted

## In the Beginning.

Adam hung his hat on the nail.
"Oh, Adam," cried his frightened spouse, "there

was such a gueer looking man came and insisted bitter tears they realized the office seeker was abroad in the land

Appealed to Him. First Chauffeur-The submarine is a great thing. Second Chauffeur-Grand; think of being able crawl under machines on the ocean.

SCULPTURE MACHINE SUIT.

Jones Wants \$250,000 Recause He Didn't Sell Device That Does Work of 20 Sculptors Supreme Court Justice Burr granted a motion in Brooklyn yesterday to serve the summons and complaint by publication in an action brought by William G. Jones against the Sculptrix Syndicate. The papers declare that the syndicate is composed of Frederick Walderman Fuchs, Albert Henry Davis, Mary Belle Scott Uda

and Auguste Bontemps.

Mr. Fuchs lives in London and the others in Naples. The plaintiff alleges that Auguste Bontemps invented a sculpturing machine which could do the work of twenty first class sculptors. He avers that he purchased the exclusive American rights upon the payment of £6,000, or about \$30,000 the payment of 25,000, or 250d assessment of 25,000, or 250d as a money. The machine, he says, was duly delivered, but the defendants failed to put it in working condition, and he lost a prospective customer who offered to pay him \$250,000 for the right of control-

ling the machoine.

He now sues to recover the \$250,000 which he lost through the failure of the defendants to put the machine in condition, the \$30,000 he paid down and for \$7,455.50 expenses which he incurred, all of which agregates \$287,455.50.

### THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY

Regarded as Dangerous to the Interests of Civilization.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The conclusion of a new Anglo-Japanese treaty, which is said to be in its essential features an offensive and defensive alliance. is an event of hardly less importance in the world's affairs than the Japanese victories

By virtue of this treaty England of all European Powers will be supreme on the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific and the status quo of Europe reasonably assured while this agreement is in force. This combination is remarkable inasmuch as it is the first time in history that England has made such an alliance with a nation outside of the pale of the Caucasian race for the defense of British interests, the great watchword of England during the nineteenth century. France being a thoroughly pacific nation and finding no other allies in Europe, it is possible that England has felt herself insecure in her possessions abroad, and threatened at home from a combination between Germany and

sessions abroad, and threatened at home from a combination between Germany and Russia.

It would seem that by taking an Asiatic partner the antipathies to England already existing in Europe will be greatly increased; that there will be an uneasy feeling in Europe for years to come, though there may be peace among the nations, that England's probable antagonists in Europe and Central Asia will prepare with greater energy than ever before for what seems to be an inevitable struggle for supremacy in those parts of the world.

It may be assumed that the commercial side has received some consideration in the new treaty, and that the commerce of both nations will gain thereby. How America will fare with this new treaty in force remains to be seen. It has, however, already become sufficiently evident that commercial preponderance in the Far East will be wholly on the side of Japan, owing to the ingenuity of its people, its cheap labor and its proximity to the coveted markets. The door may be open to other nations, but they will always find the stern invisible incorpition above it:

"Lave all hope behind, yewho enter here!" And well they may!

Besides, we should never forget that the world is not governed by interests alone, but above all by ideals and principles, even if they have become mere conceptions and words. Time may show that the open door was an unworthy policy as a supreme end, that it will prove a mere illusion, that it was an entirely insufficient cause for a great war, that through the attempt to emforce it thousands of human lives given into the keeping of their fellow men have been sacrified in a sordid and vulgar cause—if I may use the dignified word cause at all in this connection.

To promutgate and support this policy of

connection.

To promulgate and support this policy of the open door and concede to Japan tacitly the mandate to enforce it may yet prove to have been the greatest mistake of modern diplomacy, a mistake that will work to the detriment of all the nations belonging to the white race. white race. New York, Aug. 28.

The Massacre of St. Barthelemew. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In

THE SUN of to-day Father Shanley eays in reply to Prof. Goldwin Smith: The Te Deum, the medal or the oration do not

One of those medals lies before me. On one side I read "Gregorivs XIII. Pont. Max. An. I:" and within the name of the Pope is On the other side is an angel with a sword. slaughtered. Around this design is the inscription: "Vgonotorvm Stragis, 1572;"

which translated means: "Slaughter of the Father Shanley says that Gregory proclaimed a jubilee and had a medal struck The medal seems to prove that "Rome was associated with the massacre of St. Bartholo-mew," so far as to approve it with a medal. New York, Aug. 27. W. H. W.

# Perplexity Relieved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me i. No. Humanity could not survive without drum majors, because humanity cannot survive without the average man. The drum major is naught but an average man plus a tall bearskin shako, a long goldheaded staff and a prodigious swagger, which are discarded before he eats his hot dog and puts himself in his little bed. The drum major la really a minor.

2. The fat man stands motionless because of his inertia and to demonstrate through what narrow chinks the lean and slippered pantaloon may glidwhen he is a commuter rushing for his last train.

8. Every man's child is the most wonderful, except that of his neighbor, a matter to be finally de-cided by the women at the sewing circle.

4. Inasmuch as the smile of thewaiter is never in evidence till after the tip (the absence of one

means the absence of both), it must be sincere with a sincerity proportionate to the douceur. 5. Hands-in case of a highball-even if there 6. The only thing duller than a smart set is The Smart Set. Ask Depew.
7. Yes. Salvation is possible for the man who

7. Yes. Salvation is possible for the man who pinches another man's caif, because salvation is free, not even requiring a pinch. See tale of the Prodigal Son. He pinched the caif.

8. Yes. Politeness to the wife in public compensates her for toting coal, because she thinks

she is fooling other wives.

9. As to whether a man of mental consequence is always in a hurry-well, what's the matter with

our ready?

10. As to the fashionable man who impels the wheels of progress, what is the matter with the Emperor William? Or, as a dandy is defined as the man who "dresses to make himself conspicuous," how about the late Horsee Greeley, with his trousers in his bootlegs?

Irish Opinion of New York's Police.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: I have lived in many of the principal cities in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. I had dealings with the police in an official capacity. The only police I found to resemble the New York police in flerce brutality and ruffianism was the Royal Irish Constabulary. I have seen these constables club unmercifully prisoners they had some grievance against. I have seen them in the midnight hours drag unfortunate women by the hair of the head through the streets to the bridewell. Clubbing prisoners after arrest is, I believe,

quite a common occurrence also in this city. Th London police are simply gentlemen compared to the New York brutes—any one who has been in that city will say the same. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The Tragedy of Kansas

From the Emporia Gazette.

Speaking of Burton—how well he exemplifies the tragedy of Kansas. Fate seems to lift Kansans up only to let them fall—and be shattered by their fall. The public life of the State seems to be set by some sinister dramatist, who skilfully works the lives of the Kansas heroes up to a climar of human dealers, and then—crash they fall. the lives of the Kansas heroes up to a climax of human desires, and then—crash they fall. Lane died a suicide; Pomeroy lived to see his disgrace; ingalis was crushed by a blind fury of the people at the senith of his power. Consider the great men of Kansas, and note how few of them have come to a normal, peaceful end. And how natural is the fall of Burten—in Kansas. Fate the eagle takes Kansans up like turtles, only to drop them to death upon the cruel rooks.

ASBURY PARK CARNIVAL.

Crowning of Queen Titania-Program of Masque and Children's Parade.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 28 .- Queen Titania fairy ruler of Asbury Park for the next five days, was crowned to-night in a miniature wooded dell with great overhanging branches and a fairy grotto. The queen attired in her royal robes, was surrounded by ten maids of honor, the court jester. Prince Charming, Princess Cinderella, the Lord High Chancellor, the crown bearer. the scepter bearer, mantle bearer and pages. It was a splendid court, brilliantly arrayed, with the fairy queen in her royal robes the center of attraction.

After the archbishop had placed the crown upon Titania's head she raised her magic wand and there swept into the fairy grotto loyal subjects who entertained the court with songs and fancy dances. Miss Catherine Stout gave a toe dance, Miss Travers and Eugene Rockefeller sang and danced. and Eugene Rockeleller sang and danced.
Neil Vincent recited a monologue, Olga
Brotherick gave a skirt dance, and Isabella Brylawaski gave a sailor's hornpipe.
There was a flower dance, a cupid's garden
dance by Miss Stout, a novelty dance by
May Dawson and the Canary polka by
Ruth Abbott Wells, a buck and wing dance
and an Irish novelty dance by Grace Contention.

norton.

To-morrow night Queen Titania and her court will be taken in the royal chariot to the Boardwalk, where her Majesty will hold a reception in the Fifth Avenue On Wednesday night Queen Titania has

commanded a grand masque fête. She will review from the royal pavilion on Ocean avenue 8,000 maskers. On Thursday the children will parade and pass in review before the fairy queen, whose rule will be brought to a close Friday night, when a require pagent will be given on an aquatic pageant will be given on

### PRISON FOR LIEUT. RICHARDS. President Approves Court-Martial Sentence, Including Dismissal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- Announcement

was made at the War Department to-day that President Roosevelt had approved the sentence of dismissal and imprisonment for a year passed by a general court-martial in the case of First Lieut. George S. Richards. Jr.: Twenty-third Infantry. Lieut. Richards was tried in San Francisco on charges of embezzlement and conduct un-becoming an officer and a gentleman, Lieut. Richards has been tried twice. He Heut. Richards has been tried twice. He is from New York and is prominently connected in that State. Many powerful persons have been working in his behalf, endeavoring to secure permission for him to resign from the service. He escaped punishment by the first court-martial on a plea of insanity. The War Department then ordered a military court to examine the officer for retirement on account of the alleged insanity. This court found that he was sane, and so reported. Other charges than those of the first court-martial were brought, and another court-martial were brought, and another court-martial followed, with the above result.

### COLORED FOLK BUY A PARK. Form Corporation to Have a Recreation

Ground of Their Own Near Orange. EAST ORANGE, Aug. 28 .- Glenwood Park, which was laid out several years ago by the original owners of the crosstown trolley line, but which had been abandoned for a long period, has been bought by the colored residents of this neighborhood and to-day they filed articles of incorporation of the Glenwood Park Association of New Jersey. It is proposed to fit up the place as a recreation spot for colored people, and already a new fence has been built and some work

done to improve the grounds.

The authorized capital stock of the new The authorized capital stock of the new company is \$75,000, and \$31,645 has been paid in. The incorporators are all colored men, including Charles H. Hunter, T. Randolph King, Henry Wardlaw, Peter B. Lee, William Thomas, George W. White, Surliratur H. Murphy, Gus Gwaitney and James A. Jackson, all of Orange; Turner Weaver of East Orange and James A. Faggin of Bloomfield.

TO DREDGE THE SHREWSBURY. River That Bothered Local Navigators to Have Six Foot Channel Throughout

The Shrewsbury River, which has bothered navigable to all light draft river craft. Col. W. R. Livermore of the U. S. Corps of Engineers has invited contractors to send in sealed proposals for dredging channels through the impeding bars on which ex-cursion boats get stuck every season at low The widths of the channels will be from 100

The widths of the channels will be from 100 to 200 feet and the depth at mean low water will be made six feet. This will be ample for any of the Patten Line boats, none of which laden draws more than five feet. Thomas Patten of the Patten Line says that the recent dredging under the supervision of Col. Livermore has increased vision of Col. Lavermore has increased traffic in the river 100 per cent.

The bids will be opened on Saturday, and the successful contractor must begin work ten days after notification by Col. Liver-

FIRE SERVICE FOR ROCKAWAY. Volunteer Companies to Be Disbanded en Sept. I and Regulars Put In.

The announcement was made at Fire Headquarters yesterday that the paid fire service will be established at Rockaway on Sept. 1. On that morning the fourteen companies of the volunteer service will be disbanded and four engine companies and one truck company of the regulars will begin work under the charge of Battalion Chief Ross, who is now in the first battalion of Manhattan.

There will be one engine company quarthere will be one engine company of the c tered at Rockaway, another at Arverne and

two at Rockaway Beach, with a truck company.

This arrangement is said to be more or less temporary. If more companies are necessary they will be organized.

The paid service will supersede the volunteer companies in Richmond on Oct. 1.

The Seagoers.

Sailing to-day by the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen:

Gywnne M. Andrews, Charles L. Burrill, fr. and Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, W. P. Bladgen, Mr. and Mrs. Uzal H. McCarter,
Dr. and Mrs. Charles McBurney, Hugh
O'Beirne, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Purdy, Jr.,
Mrs. F. H. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. George E.
Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Schaick,
the Viscount and Viscountess L. de Triston,
Clarence Whitney and William A. Graham. Arrivals by the North German Lloyd steamship Koenig Albert, from Mediter-

steamship Koenig Albert, from Mediterranean ports:
Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Crawford, M. A. Coykendall, Mgr. E. W. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. John C. F. Cardner, Edward Yates Hill, H. R. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Roberts, George H. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Decatur M. Sawyer, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard and Charles D. Wood.

Voyagers by the Cunarder Slavonia, off to-day for the Mediterranean and Adriatic: Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roth, George Howells, Mrs. Emms W. Lloyd and Dr. Sander Szabo.

Aboard the Holland-America steamship Ryndam, which sails to-morrow for Bou-logne and Rotterdam: Mrs. A. E. Burr. Mrs. Frank Bolles. Mrs. William E. Beardeley, W. P. Craig, James H. Field, Dr. and Mrs. Oakley Hermance, E. J. Burlingham and Frank G. Wattles.

### Internal Revenue Receipts. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-The receipts

from internal revenue during the month of July were \$20,790,479, an increase of as \$385,461 compared with the same month last year. The collections from tobacco increased \$222,923 and from beer \$501,206, while from spirits there was a decline of \$112,537 and miscellaneous, \$228,583.

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